

# McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 47.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919.

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## McGILL vs LYOLA TO-NIGHT

### BATTLE OF AMIENS IS DESCRIBED

Orrin B. Rexford Was in Staff  
Fighting

MEMBER OF ARTS '15

Went Overseas in 1915 With  
Princess Pats—Twice  
Wounded

The following letter has been re-  
ceived from Orrin B. Rexford, Arts  
'15, who has been overseas since  
1915. In writing particularly of the  
fighting around Amiens, Lieut. Rex-  
ford says:

August 28, 1918.

"It is just a month ago today that  
I left the gas school at Humbercourt,  
a few miles northeast of Doullens, to  
rejoin the Battalion. I found them  
at Dainville, near Arras. Big things  
were in the air. Several warnings  
from Corps were circulated, telling all  
to keep their mouths shut; give no  
information, not to talk about moves.  
That was a sure sign of something  
doing. But unlike other times of go-  
ing over the top, there was no infor-  
mation about as to what was hap-  
pening. As I went up to join the  
Battalion last October I heard from  
a woman in H. the day and the hour  
our Battalion was going over the top.  
That was four days before the at-  
tack came off. You can imagine the  
possibilities for harm in that. This  
time there was nothing of the sort.  
There was no certain sign of an of-  
fensive even. True, we got straw-  
berry jam issued regularly, a sure sign  
of going over the top, but that was  
all. On the thirteenth the Battalion  
carried out a 28-kilometre route  
march in wonderful style. Only three  
men dropped out. It was a hot day,  
too. The march was straight back  
to near Doullens, but no one knew  
whether we would go north or south  
from there. The secrecy was most  
satisfactory. At midnight that night  
we got orders to be entrained by 8  
a.m. next morning. We were going  
south. We went down through the  
(Continued on Page 2)



"TED" BEHAN, LAST YEAR'S  
CAPTAIN.

### MANY STUDENTS WILL ATTEND DANCE FRIDAY

Rush to Secure the Remaining  
Tickets is Expected at the  
Union Today

It is evident that the dance, which  
is being held by the Students' Council,  
on the coming Friday, is a very popu-  
lar one. The students, judging by re-  
marks heard about the campus, intend  
to turn out in a body, and a rush is  
anticipated to get tickets in time. Only  
a limited number of tickets will be  
sold, in order to prevent overcrowd-  
ing, and those who intend to attend  
the dance will have to obtain their  
tickets at the earliest possible moment.  
It will be impossible to procure tickets  
for the dance after the present supply  
has been sold.

The committee in charge of the  
dance have been exerting themselves  
to the utmost to make this dance one  
of the best held this year, and special  
arrangements have been made in re-  
gard to music and refreshments. In  
order that the caterers should know  
exactly how many they will have to  
serve, it will be necessary that every-  
one should procure their tickets be-  
fore Friday noon, if there are any left  
by that time.

The following is the programme for  
the dance:

#### Programme.

- 1.—One Step.
- 2.—Fox Trot.
- 3.—Waltz.
- 4.—One Step.
- 5.—One Step.
- 6.—Waltz.
- Refreshments.
- 7.—One Step.
- 8.—Fox Trot.
- 9.—Waltz.
- 10.—Fox Trot.
- 11.—One Step.
- 12.—Waltz.

### WHAT'S ON

#### To-day.

- 1.00 p.m.—Arts '20 Meeting in Arts  
Building.
- 5.30 p.m.—Basketball Club Executive  
in Strathcona Hall.
- 7.30 p.m.—Mandolin Club Practice at  
Peate's.
- 7.30 p.m.—Wrestling Practice of B.  
W. & F., in Union.
- 8.00 p.m.—Dental Society Meeting.
- 8.00 p.m.—McGill vs. Loyola.

#### Coming.

- Jan. 7, 7.30 p.m.—Annual Board Meet-  
ing.
- Jan. 7, 5.00 p.m.—Track Club Meeting  
in Union.
- Jan. 7, 5.15-6.00 p.m.—Voluntary Gym  
Classes at Central Y.M.C.A.
- Jan. 8, 3.30-4.10 p.m.—Medicine I "A"  
Class at Central Y.M.C.A.
- Jan. 9, 3.30-4.10 p.m.—Medicine I "B"  
Class at Central Y.M.C.A.
- Jan. 9, 5.20-6.00 p.m.—Science I Class  
at Central Y.M.C.A.
- Jan. 9—McGill vs. Victoria.
- Jan. 10—Informal Dance at Union.
- Jan. 11, 11.00-11.40 a.m.—Arts I Gym.  
Class at Central Y.M.C.A.
- Jan. 11, 4.40-5.20 p.m.—Science II Gym.  
Class at Central Y.M.C.A.
- Jan. 11, 5.20-6.00 p.m.—Med. II Gym.  
Class at Central Y.M.C.A.
- Jan. 11, 5.20-6.00 p.m.—Leaders on  
Small Floor at Central  
Y. M. C. A.
- Jan. 17—High School Dance.
- Jan. 20—McGill vs. Vickers.
- Jan. 23—Shamrocks vs. McGill.
- Jan. 27—M.A.A.A. vs. McGill.

### McGILL PLAYS LYOLA FIRST GAME TO-NIGHT

Red and White Team Will Ap-  
pear for First Time

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

Many New Men Are on the  
Line-up for Initial  
Contest

McGill will play her first game in  
the City League to-night, when she  
will clash with the Loyola team. The  
game between the two college teams  
has always been one of great interest  
to the students, and a large represen-  
tation of McGill men is sure to be  
present to cheer the team.

At the practice held on Saturday  
there was a good turnout of men,  
and there seems to be plenty of ma-  
terial to make a team of the highest  
calibre. The men who turned out  
formed two teams, and they had a  
gruelling practice, lasting an hour.  
Dooner, who played in goal for the  
team last year, was in the nets, and  
seems to have lost none of his clever-  
ness in blocking shots. He has just  
returned from the R.A.F. camp, and  
is in splendid condition for a gruelling  
season. Gallery appears to be in fair  
condition, and should hold a place  
on the line-up for the first game.

Among the new men who were out,  
there are some men who should hold  
a regular place on the line-up. Dawes,  
who has been playing on the R.A.F.  
team, is very heavy, and should be a  
valuable addition to the team. He is  
very clever in his stickhandling, and  
will add much of the necessary weight  
to the team. Dineen appears to be  
the logical man to fill in the position  
of right wing, from the showing he  
made on Saturday. This has always  
been one of the weak points on the  
Red and White team, as in other years  
it was necessary to play a man who  
was not suited to this position.  
Dineen has not yet been discharged  
from the American army, from which  
he has just returned, and should be in  
good condition. Lyall and Eager are  
(Continued on Page 3)

### GYM. CLASSES WILL START TO-MORROW

Physical Education is Compul-  
sory for Students of 1st  
and 2nd Years

The McGill Gymnasium Classes will  
re-open to-morrow, the opening class,  
from 5.15 to 6.00 o'clock, being a vol-  
untary one, and planned specially to  
meet the physical needs of the third  
and fourth year students, who, no  
doubt, will appreciate the importance  
of regular exercise with the warm  
shower. It is the plan of the depart-  
ment to organize this class, the execu-  
tive of which will have considerable  
responsibility in seeing that every  
junior and senior student is indulging  
in some form of exercise.

The compulsory classes will begin  
on Wednesday, the opening period  
being for Med. '23, that part of the  
class which has the Physics Lab.  
period on Thursday. The other classes  
will meet as per schedule below. The  
gymnasium used, as no doubt every  
McGill student knows, is at the Central  
Y.M.C.A., on Drummond Street;  
and in order that each might secure  
locker accommodation, all that is  
necessary is to show the McGill  
Grounds ticket at the Y.M.C.A. office  
and a membership ticket will be issued  
good until next May.

#### Gymnasium Schedule.

- Tuesday, 5.15-6.00—Voluntary.
- Wednesday, 3.30-4.10—Med. I "A."
- Thursday, 3.30-4.10—Med. I "B."
- Thursday, 5.20-6.00—Science I.
- Saturday, 11.00-11.40—Arts I.
- Saturday, 11.40-12.20—Arts II.
- Saturday, 4.40-5.20—Science II.
- Saturday, 5.20-6.00—Med. II.
- Saturday, 5.20-6.00—Leaders.\*

\*Small floor.

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# 1918

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MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919.

## GET STARTED TONIGHT.

Tonight the Senior Hockey team is to meet its first opponents of the season, and a keen contest with the speedy Loyola team is anticipated. It is expected that both the college teams will be in the running for the championship this year, and many of the City League "fans" will be on hand to watch the game. In the nature of things there should be a big crowd of McGill students at the Victoria Rink, but experience in the past has shown that it is always necessary to spur on the men to attend by urging upon them the value of their co-operation to the players. This, of course, should not be.

Every undergraduate who is able to gather together the amount of money that is necessary to the purchase of a ticket should, without needing any persuasion, count it his duty to attend the games in which his college team takes part, but if in the past few years the support given the hockey team has not been all it should be, the disruption of organized "rooting" on account of the war is to be blamed. It is only too easy to show that as long as the matter of attendance at such contests is left merely to the individual judgment of the students, the number turning out will be painfully small. It requires the influence of the Students' Council and the existence of some such body as a Rooters' Club to move the whole mass.

"Make tonight a record one" is a good slogan to adopt, but a better one yet is "Make every night a record night." There is not much use in prodding the undergraduates into a flickering activity, and ensuring a fair attendance at one or two games, only to have it fall off immediately to the previous figures. What is needed is an organization that will keep the matter constantly before the men, and make them realize that so far from conferring a great favor on the team by turning out to cheer them (this without exaggeration has been the attitude of many students in the past) they are only doing what is expected of them.

## BATTLE OF AMIENS IS DESCRIBED.

(Continued from Page 1)  
The battle of Amiens and the battle of the Somme were the two most important battles of the First World War. The battle of Amiens was fought on August 8, 1918, and was a decisive victory for the Allies. The battle of the Somme was fought from July 1 to November 18, 1916, and was a costly battle for the Allies.

On the night of the 6th we moved up into Gentilles Wood. The journey up was almost indescribable. The show that was coming off was the biggest one ever put on by us and at the same time was put on at the shortest notice. The traffic was terrific. Tanks, big guns, ammunition, motor lorries, supply trains—all in one long line stretching for miles. If one thing broke down it blocked miles of traffic until it was towed into the ditch. All movement was made at night as the attack was planned as a surprise. In the day

time all was quiet and the only sign of the night's activity was the odd lorry ditched here and there along the road. It took our company four hours to do four miles that night. Our transport took eight to go the same distance.

The next morning the sun came up to look on a scene all quiet once more. This was the 7th and there was no extra movement, nothing unusual. But if a Fritz plane had come over and had a look under the trees and bushes of Gentilles Wood he would have seen the whole Canadian corps, a brigade of tanks, and any amount of artillery, very carefully concealed. Had he strafed the wood that day our casualties would have been heavy, but he doesn't seem to have known anything of what we were up to. All this planning was a wonderful piece of work. For instance, the 3rd Divisional Artillery was all limbered up, ready to go right ahead with the infantry without firing a shot first. For the first three days of offensive they did not fire. Our artillery, which was mostly silent, till zero hour, had six batteries firing on every one of Fritz's batteries those working on the barrage. Do you wonder that we were eager to jump off and get going?

At 10 p.m. on the 7th we left the Wood to get into our jumping-off trench. Ours was at the top of the hill above Domart. We reached there without mishap. The men piled straw into the trench and went to sleep. It was a glorious night—not a cloud in the sky. Everything was still except for the continuous rumble of tanks going forward into position. How the enemy did not hear them is quite beyond me. He strafed a bit on our left, but the last two hours were absolutely quiet. About four o'clock we issued rum to take the chill out of the men's bones. It was

pretty strenuous sleeping in the dew of a rather cool night without covering.

There was to be no preliminary bombardment. Everything was to start at zero, which was set at 4.20 a.m. On that second there was a tremendous flash behind us, and for the next two hours an incessant roar was kept up. Tens of thousands of guns on a 25-mile front had opened up to start the great advance. We were in good company, we Canadians. On our right were the French, and I take my hat off to them—and on our left the Australians. Of the Canadian divisions, the 1st and 2nd were on the left and the 3rd and 4th on the right. In the 3rd Division the 9th Brigade jumped off to the first objective, and the 7th went through to the second objective. The Fourth Division then went through us. The right of our attack was the Amiens-Roye road.

After twenty minutes of our bombardment the Battalion moved forward to opposite where we would cross the river. We knew this would be the place where the enemy barrage would be. If he could smash the bridges we were out of luck. I only heard five of his shells before we reached the river. About 6.30 a.m. we crossed the river and spent the unpleasant half hour since Passchendaele. It was very misty on the river. I couldn't see ten feet in front of me. We were to get into the trenches in Hourtges, just on the river, and wait until everyone was in position and it was time to move on. We finally got into position, having had seven casualties in the company. I had two hit in my platoon. It was marvellous how we had so few. We were not far from the main road. Fritz had finally got the idea of breaking it up, and was dropping heavy stuff on it. Prisoners were coming down in big bunches, quite unescorted. A more frightened, downhearted bunch I haven't seen for a long time. We grabbed a bunch of them, and made them carry out wounded, which they were mighty glad to do. Anything to get out.

We finally moved forward from there and were mighty glad to get away from the heavy strafing. We were to get into position to support the brigade attack on hill 102. I came round a spur of a hill and caught sight of a hill in front of me that took my breath away. The side facing us was as steep as the Woodley's bog's back and about twice as high. I thought it was the wrong hill at first, but finally figured it was 102. Then I saw a tank on top of it and some of our own men sitting on it and enjoying the magnificent view. The hill was taken about two hours before schedule time! I just got round there in time to see a tank laid out. A couple of Boche gunners wheeled their gun round in time to catch a tank as it came round a spur. Three shots crippled it. Then the 42nd captured the guns. Just near there our No. 3 Company captured a Hun battalion headquarters—about 30 officers and men. One of our officers walked up to the entrance of the dug-out, and found when he got there he was covered by a loaded machine-gun. They didn't use it though. I guess they knew there wouldn't be prisoners taken had they used it. There were beautiful souvenirs there, but I didn't get any.

It was just at this time that the Boche artillery ceased practically altogether. All that we had not captured was going to the rear as fast as they could get there. By nine o'clock two had penetrated through the grain fields behind the line, and were no longer troubled by hostile artillery. It was almost unbelievable.

We took up position close by hill 102, and went to sleep. Later on I went up on top of the hill, where one could see in all directions. Over on the right one could see ambulances and motor lorries and guns moving on the road that early that morning was Boche land. Farther forward our troops were moving up in artillery formation and skirmishing order. Over on the left in the valley were thousands of cavalry, which were breaking up into squadrons and moving forward to work through gaps in the lines. It was a wonderful panorama of a modern battlefield. The tanks, too, were coming and going. The wonderful little whippets that can go 16 miles an hour, and the slower, clumsier ordinary tanks. It was great to watch them all.

That night we were about three miles behind the line. We moved over into Valley Wood, which lies on the main road, and spent the night there. The next morning we marched up a bit, but were still behind the line that night. We were then close to Arrivillers, which had given the French a bit of trouble. We spent two nights there, as an Imperial Division was sent through us to the attack.

The first morning there I watched the French jump off to the attack. It seemed strange to stand there and watch them while they attacked only a few hundred yards away. The attack was very successful. I went

## ARTISTS.

Those entered in the Art Contest for the 1920 "Victory" Annual are to be reminded that the competition closes on Jan. 15th. All drawings must be handed in to the Board by this date. Address all communications to the Union. Drawings finished before the above date should be sent in as soon as completed.

## R. V. C. NOTES

All December work for the Red Cross must be given in to-day, with names attached. Anyone who has not handed in their work by to-night must pay the requisite fine to their class secretary.

## Cards from Alumnae.

Christmas cards have been received from Mrs. Cassels (Kate Laurence), '12 from Grayshott, England; and from Isabel C. McCaw, '15, who is on active service in Serbia.

over to Arrivillers and had a look through. The most interesting place was an army stationery shop full of good books, pads, writing paper, and even photographic films. I have never seen any place like it in France. It was wonderfully complete. They also had some photographs there which they used as propaganda among their troops. The most interesting was one of the British warships blocking the harbour at Ostend. Several others were quite interesting. I collected several others as souvenirs but left them behind when I was hit. There was a German beer garden there, very much like our Y.M.C.A.'s, with quite a nice little garden in front of it. I also salvaged a warm German blanket from them, which considerably helped my sleep for the next few nights. There was a German soda water factory near there, too, and we had beautiful soda water.

The Imperial Division that went through us was supposed to take Parvillers and Damery. They are in the old trench system of 1916, and the wire is the thickest I have seen. The attack was evidently badly managed and the casualties were heavy. We went up and relieved them on the night of the 11th and several of their wounded crawled into our lines after they left. That was the poorest relief I have ever carried out. They didn't have any information for us and we had come up on an hour's notice. In the morning, however, we got straightened out.

By this time Mortimer, who was unwell, had been relieved by Gerry Gulon, who was in charge of the company. The Boche had had time to bring up artillery and Parvillers was bristling with machine-guns. He gave us an uncomfortable two days in that line. We started an encircling movement which went very well. The Boche counter-attacked in the morning of the 13th, and two of our platoons had to fight their way back through a battalion of Boches. They didn't lose even a wounded prisoner. That is one of the finest exploits I have heard of.

The fourteenth was the day I was hit. We started off to take a certain trench merely as a starting place for an attack on the village next day. We jumped off at 6.15 a.m., and had all that place and our patrols in the village by 7 a.m. Then we got orders to take the village. The village came fairly easily. We got a few prisoners.

I went through the village with my platoon in support to 3 Company. At the other side of the village I found 4 Company in front of me and got my platoon into the line in a gap on their left. That was just after ten. It was while getting furrowed in this position that Mr. Fritz put a hole in me. Crawling was the only thing to do, as the ground was like Fletcher's Field. A couple of my platoon dressed my wounds and I crawled back to a bit of a dug-out, and rested for a while. In a short time there was a shout from above that the Boche were on top of us. Little Willie wasn't figuring on the winter in Germany and so I started out. It took a long time to get to the battalion dressing station. Of course, I had left everything behind—binoculars, compass, revolver and quite a lot of interesting souvenirs in my haversack. I suppose some Boche is carrying them about now.

I went out on a stretcher to Le Quenoy while Fritz tried to see how close he could come to me with 5.9's without hitting me. From there I went in the ambulance to the 42nd C.C.S., near Amiens, where I was operated on and stayed the night. The next day on Princess Christian's hospital train I got to Rouen, arriving therein the early morning of the sixteenth.

That is about all there is to tell about my share in that push. Of how things have been going since then you know about as well as I do.

## R.V.C. GRAD. WRITES FROM ENGLAND

### War Conditions in England Described

### WAS '00 GRADUATE

### Tells of Different Branches of War Work Taken Up by Women

The following interesting letter has recently been received from an R. V. C. '00 graduate, who is residing in England. It graphically describes war conditions over there, and will no doubt interest many of our readers:

Cuffley, April 8th.

The S—P—s, with whom I am stopping here, are friends of M.'s. The family consists of mother and daughter, two maids, a garden girl and an ancient pony. Mrs. S—P— is a novelist of some standing, and hob-nobs with many of the big-wigs of the literary world. When she offered last year to organize girls for work on the land the neighboring farmers were scornful. She, however, was not unfamiliar with the mentality of the British farmer and persevered. She not only organized the girls of the countryside but planned with the Government to place college girls for the Easter and summer vacations. She obtained full particulars as to the Government's regulation of wages, cost of billeting, etc., and arranged that the girls should be billeted with cottagers near-by, and planned to take some of them herself. She even advertised—in the orthodox way in the Morning Post—for the loan of bicycles for the girls' use. She was then prepared for the hour when the farmer should see it to change his mind.

Her daughter, J—, is a V.A.D. at a hospital about two miles away, bicycling there before daylight, when on duty. She works alternate weeks in the hospital, and on the land, and wears, when not in her nurse's uniform, the coveted armband of green with a red crown, showing that she has served the required time on the land.

The morning after arrival we dug "lines" for potatoes in the yard of a neighbour, who is absent in France. In the afternoon J— and the two maids were due to work on a farm. I went along, hoping that I might be allowed to help. We took lunch, which we ate sitting by the side of the road. Fortunately, before we began work, as I discovered that our duty was to spread manure on a ploughed field, I gasped at the thought, but it would never do for Canada to draw back. Indeed, I felt the deepest admiration for women who could dignify this most revolting task into service for England. There were other girls and two men—one a soldier—working in another part of the field, and I could not fail to notice that the men rested on their pitchforks much oftener than my companions. The pay is 1/4d. a pile, and the girls spread about eight piles in an hour. I was soft, and was played out in a very short time, but I shall show with pride, when I get home, my earnings of that afternoon—a thr' penny bit.

Margate, Kent, July 25.  
The guns over in Belgium are thundering. One feels a vague uneasiness, not knowing what may be happening.

Sunday morning I awoke at sunrise with the waves breaking on the beach. Suddenly the song of a skylark came to me. As he rose in the air his voice grew faint and fainter; then clear and strong again, as he came to earth. One moment the air was filled with joy; then there was all-

ence. The next time I awoke it was to the shriek of sirens sounding the alarm for an air-raid. The sea was covered with warships, and the horizon thick with smoke.

Hampstead, Dec. 1.

About six-thirty, last night, returning across country by bus from South Kensington, I watched the search-lights, in the inky black sky—a broad shaft of light shot up, making a bright band of silver, through which shone a single star. Answering the signal, others leapt up, some soft and faint in colouring, some forming a double star of light; they were torch-like in shape and luminous at the top like flares seen through a London fog. Three or four lights would converge on one spot, then sweep on to another part of the sky. There must have been about fifty of them. Then the shaft disappeared, and northern lights seemed to flicker overhead, picking out little flakes of clouds here, there and everywhere. Again the great arms reached up, feverishly searching over the sky. Then blackness fading into grey and stars appearing. I was left with a keen sense of danger threatening, but with the confidence, renewed by those protecting arms and ever watchful eyes.

### HOLD ON TO HEALTH.

In connection with the movement now on foot in Grand'Mère to establish a branch of the Life Extension Institute here, the following article from Nohelo, The Camp Fire Girls Magazine is of interest:  
"A man is not educated unless he is well and strong. He has got to be healthy; sickness is a crime, a moral wrong. In these days Health is Patriotism. Health used to be considered a matter of personal choice, but now it is considered not only the right of the community, but the right of the country to demand health."

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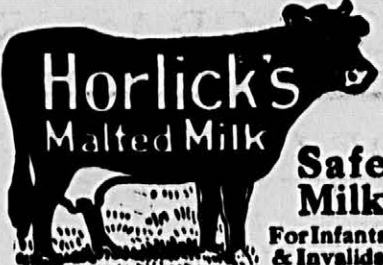
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The Loyola team seems to be a very

place, as well as Cully. The new  
will also be tried out in these p  
tions to-night, among those on the  
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RESERVE OF COTTON  
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In a recent issue of The Textile Recorder, Sir Charles Macara, in an article, an advance copy of which has been received by The Christian Science Monitor, discusses the vital importance of creating a reserve of cotton.

"The cotton industry at this time," Sir Charles Macara writes, "in spite of the war, owing to the past nine months' management by the Cotton Control Board, that is, since the whole trade, both masters and men, was brought into line, is in a prosperous condition. . . . The Cotton Control Board has undoubtedly given a demonstration of what can be accomplished by an industry, managed as a whole by employers and operatives joining hands, facing difficulties unitedly, and being left to manage its own affairs. The margin of profit that has resulted has enabled a certain provision to be made for the maintenance of the temporarily unemployed in the industry."

"As a matter of fact, however, this partial and temporary prosperity is, in a way, not an unmixed good, because it tells from our sight the real danger to which the industry is, and always has been, exposed. . . . The index of our commercial prosperity is the success which attends the cultivation of the cotton plant in foreign lands. The crop statistics are the unfailing sign of our material strength or of our weakness. . . . But the basis on which the cotton industry is conducted, if carefully examined, will be found to lend itself to the violent fluctuations which, periodically, cause so much consternation in the world's markets. . . .

"During the stages of its growth from infancy to maturity, the Lancashire cotton industry has been menaced with a failure of the cotton crop, with a famine which must be the consequences of a short supply, and with the general distress which must inevitably follow any stoppage of spinning and weaving machinery. . . .

After referring to the critical times experienced by the cotton industry 50 years ago, the article continues: "A good supply of cotton is the only thing that will save us from a recurring crisis of that magnitude. The great distance that divides the cultivation of the cotton plant from the manufacture of cotton clothing is, no doubt, largely responsible for the indifference which seems to pervade the industry on this side of the Atlantic in regard to what is being done on the other side. . . . So long as spinners can get their cotton, and the manufacturers their yarn, and at a reasonable price, there is nothing more (they appear to think) to trouble about or to cause them any anxiety. That, at least, is the impression conveyed to one who has been identified with the industry for nearly half a century, and has appreciated the danger, through a variety of possible causes, of a shortage in the supply of food for the many millions of spindles and the hundreds of thousands of looms. . . .

"Up to now we have seen visions and dreamed dreams. But the time has come when the cotton spinner and manufacturer have got to realize that if they want to reap the harvest there is some sowing to be done. It is also well to bear in mind that there are other crops beside the cotton crop, and that if the planter discovers that another crop will pay him better than cotton, he will not hesitate long before making the change. Now I contend that in establishing a reserve of cotton we shall be considering the legitimate interests of all who are connected with the industry, from the planter to the spinner and manufacturer, and from the cotton picker in the field to the operatives in the mill and weaving sheds, and at the same time do much to check the operations of the gambler. With the cultivation of cotton the crop is, of course, a question of money. He is not growing cotton simply to please cotton users. He must be guaranteed a reasonable price for his crop, quite regardless of whether it is a large or a small one, and a reserve of cotton will help us to bring this much-needed reform about."

"I am glad to see that the American Government is taking an interest in this matter. It would be a good thing if the American Government were to take over the crop at a price that would encourage an adequate, but not an excessive, production. The financing of the cotton crop by the government is another important matter at this time, because the hold of our allies on the crops, in much the same way as the British Government hold the East Indian, Egyptian and Colonial cotton crops, will have a great bearing on the negotiations for peace. The International Federation of Cotton Spinners have for years advocated it before the war, and since the war I have done my best to keep so important a matter before the people concerned. The International Federation have done a great work for the world's cotton industry; and if the proposal here outlined were carried out, the federation could claim to have done a great work for the allied nations. A reserve of cotton is an urgent necessity. I hope the American Government will not let this important matter rest until it is carried through. Further, in the interests

NEW SCOTTISH EDUCATIONAL  
ACT PASSED

(Continued from Page 3)

intermediate between the central department and the old parish school board.

Next, to consider the position of teachers under the act. It is already clear that they are no longer to be subject to the parochial control of former times; further, the dismissal of certified teachers, even by the education authority, is hedged about with restrictions. That authority is also required to submit for the approval of the education department a scheme of scales of salaries, "satisfying such conditions as to minimum national scales of salaries for teachers as may be laid down by the department after consultation with representatives of the education authorities and of the teaching profession." It will be observed that nothing is said in the act about pensions, but neither was anything introduced under this head into the general English measure. A separate bill, passed just before the dissolution, provided superannuation allowances for English teachers, and doubtless their Scottish colleagues will have some similar provision made for them by the new parliament. There is, however, a notable clause in regard to the training of teachers which far outruns any provision for that purpose in England. It directs that every education authority shall contribute in each year toward the aggregate expense of maintenance of the training colleges throughout Scotland such sum as the department may determine, being a sum proportioned to the number of fully qualified teachers in the service of each education authority on the last day of March in each year.

Looked at from the point of view of scholars, the provisions are not unlike those in the English act. Local authorities may supply or aid nursery schools for children between two and five years of age, while the duty of every parent to provide efficient education for his children is now continued until they are 15 years old; that is, a year in advance of the present English (or the former Scottish) requirement. The exemption age is also raised by one year to 13. This, of course, means that the education authority will have to provide additional school places, and in many cases, a larger staff. It will also

of the world's cotton industry, it is just as important to prevent too rapid a depreciation in the price of the raw material as it is to prevent a further undue inflation of it."

## NOTICES

## Dental Society

There will be a meeting of the Dental Society in the New Medical Building, to-night, at 8.00 o'clock.

## Wrestling Practice.

There will be a wrestling practice of the B. W. and F. to-night, at 7.30, in the Union. All interested in wrestling are asked to turn out.

## Mandolin Club.

A practice of the Mandolin Club will take place to-night, at 7.30. New music will be on hand, and preparation for future engagements commenced immediately. Every member will be expected.

## Basketball Executive.

There will be a meeting of the Basketball Club Executive, this afternoon, in Strathcona Hall, at 5.30.

## Arts '20 Meeting.

There will be an important meeting of Arts '20 in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building, at one o'clock, to-day.

It is necessary that every member of the class should be present, as important business will be discussed. Double course men are all expected to be present.

## Annual Board Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Annual Board on Tuesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in the Faculty Room of the R.V.C.

It is important that all members of the Board be present.

## Track Club Meeting.

A meeting of the Track Club will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 5.00 o'clock, in the Union.

All Track Club representatives and everyone interested in track work are asked to be present.

have to submit to the educational department a scheme or schemes for the part-time instruction (minimum of 320 hours in a year) in continuation classes of all young persons up to the age (ultimately) of 18 years. More than this, such authorities are responsible for schemes for intermediate and secondary education within their areas, and they are permitted to help children or young persons, who seem likely to profit by instruction of such a nature, the help to be by way of payment of travelling expenses, or of fees, or of the cost of residence in a hostel, or of a bursary or maintenance allowance, or by way of any combination of these or other

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forms of assistance. And the authority may even assist any duly qualified person resident in the area to enter or attend a university, or a training college, or a central institution.

The provision of books, too, is permissible in county areas, not only for children and young persons attending schools or continuation classes, but also for the adult population resident in the county. No one who reads the words of the act can doubt that those responsible for framing it had a broad conception of education, and embraced in their outlook every variety of scholar from the nursing to men and women of the ripest age.

As regards school subjects of instruction, it should be noted that every scheme for continuation classes is to provide for instruction in the English language and literature, and in such other parts of a general education as may be deemed desirable. Any merely vocational scheme is therefore condemned beforehand. Instruction in religion has always in practice been given in the public schools of Scotland, subject, of course, to the conscience clause of the act of 1872, which permitted any child to be withdrawn from such teaching. But while the bill was in committee, the question came into peculiar prominence, on account of the clause which permitted the schools of Roman Catholics and Episcopalians to be taken over by the education authority. The arrangement proposed was that that authority should have complete control over the transferred schools, except for such safeguards as were necessary to secure the continuance of the former religious instruction unchanged in character or amount. To this clause, the Presbyterian churches offered no objection, but they

wished the religious teaching in the schools of the majority to be secured no less effectively, and at one time it seemed as if the agitation to obtain firmer guarantees than the government were willing to offer would wreck the bill. Ultimately an arrangement was made under which the preamble of the act of 1872 was incorporated as a clause in the bill, the leaders of both churches considering that this gave religious instruction a stronger position in the schools. The clause runs, "Whereas it has been the custom in the public schools of Scotland to give instruction in religion to children whose parents did not object to the instruction so given, but with liberty to parents, without forfeiting any of the other advantages of the schools, to elect that their children should not receive such instruction, be it enacted that the education authorities shall be at liberty to continue the said custom, subject to the provisions of Section 68 (Conscience Clause) of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872." Thus Scotland has at last disposed of a most difficult question which, more than any other, has delayed, and continues to delay, educational progress in England.

Naturally such complete changes in the scheme of administration of the schools lead to large changes also in the financial arrangements. Into these it is not necessary to enter, but one of the most satisfactory results of the act now passed is that the whole apparatus of payment to the schools according to passes and results is swept away. Nothing was more disastrous than this plan to good teaching. In England it was abolished a good number of years ago, and all English educationists rejoice that Scotland is now following suit.

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